ADDENDUM

Statistics Canada released its 1990 Survey of Private and Public Investment after this report had gone to print. Statistics for 1988 and 1989 contained in this report have been revised. The appropriate corrections are listed below and a replacement for Table 12 is attached.

The New Brunswick outlook in the 1990 Survey is for a fall of 2.0% in investment spending. However, two recent announcements (the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's four gas-fired thermal units and the additional funding for Trans-Canada Highway construction) when added to the Statistics Canada number result in an increase of 3.5%, meaning that the 3.0% forecast in the table on page 25 is still valid.

Page 1:

"Capital Formation 3,075 24.1 11.1"
should read
"Capital Formation 2,925 15.6 9.3"

Page 2, paragraph 2; The second sentence should read:

"The value of investment rose 15.6% with all industries reporting an increase."

Page 17, paragraph 2 should read:

"Investment in New Brunswick increased 15.6% in 1989, supported by a 24.8% rise in business non-residential capital spending. All industry groups reported higher capital investment."

Page 25:

"Total Capital Formation 2.6 4.8 13.7 24.1 3.0"
should read
"Total Capital Formation 2.6 4.8 16.1 15.6 3.0"

Page 40 - 41:

The first three paragraphs under Construction should read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity was strong in 1989 with all industries reporting increased investment. According to Statistics Canada's private and public investment survey, capital spending increased 15.6% over 1988 to a record level of $2,887.7 million. This was the second largest increase in investment among the provinces in 1989 and was well ahead of the 9.3% increase for Canada. Spending on repairs to existing assets rose 7.6% to $871.3 million. In total, capital and repair investment increased 13.7% to $3,759.0 million.

The value of construction work put-in-place rose an estimated 13.1% to $2,048.1 million, while investment in machinery and equipment increased 14.3% to $1,710.9 million.

Capital investment by the business sector was 24.8% above 1988, led by strong performances in the Manufacturing (33.5%), Utilities (29.1%) and Primary Industries (18.6%). Capital spending by Institutions and Government Departments rose 5.8%, while investment in the Residential sector increased an estimated 4.8%.

Table 12 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]
Capital Expenditures	1,967.0	1,938.8	2,151.9	2,497.3	2,887.7
Construction:	1,200.1	1,224.3	1,403.8	1,520.0	1,739.7
Primary & Construction	124.2	88.1	65.5	80.3	73.9
Manufacturing	44.7	41.6	40.7	89.9	143.3
Utilities	71.5	71.1	87.0	121.0	191.0
Trade & Finance	80.5	115.0	119.4	136.7	182.1
Housing	507.5	538.6	653.2	722.8	757.8
Gov't & Institutional	371.7	369.9	438.0	369.3	391.6
Machinery & Equipment:	766.9	714.5	748.1	977.3	1,148.0
Primary & Construction	155.3	87.1	101.0	108.3	149.8
Manufacturing	291.7	241.2	247.2	429.5	550.1
Utilities	128.9	160.2	119.9	151.6	160.8
Trade & Finance	138.8	165.4	211.8	208.8	204.3
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	52.2	60.6	68.2	79.1	83.0
Repair Expenditures	692.6	701.3	750.8	809.7	871.3
Primary & Construction	118.2	132.4	132.4	148.0	166.1
Manufacturing	130.5	133.1	169.9	188.7	213.4
Utilities	228.7	200.6	188.0	186.1	194.6
Trade & Finance	46.8	52.2	65.9	58.8	65.4
Housing	65.9	69.5	83.0	102.6	113.4
Gov't & Institutional	102.5	113.5	111.6	125.5	118.4
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,659.6	2,640.1	2,902.7	3,307.0	3,759.0

[1]Preliminary actual.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 and 61-206.

ISSN 0548-4073

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1990

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY

NEW BRUNSWICK STATISTICS AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MARCH 1990

DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
___	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential
*	N.B. Statistics Agency Estimate

1989 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	New Brunswick ($ Million) unless stated)	% Change 1989/88 N.B.	Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	11,078	7.2	7.8
- Constant $ (1981)	7,760	3.0	2.9
Total Personal Income	11,526	7.2	9.2
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	3,075	24.1	11.1
Exports (Jan.-Nov.)	2,747	-3.9	-0.4
Housing Starts (Number)	3,681	1.7	-3.2
Retail Trade	4,330	5.1	4.6
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	719	0.6	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	325	2.2	1.7
Employment ('000)	284	1.4	2.0
Unemployment ('000)	41	7.9	-1.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	59.5	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	909	-0.1	5.8
Farm Cash Receipts	267	5.9	1.6
Volume of Pulp and Paper Production	...	1.3	...
Manufacturing Shipments	5,574	5.5	2.9
Electrical Energy Used (GW.H) (Jan.-Nov.)	11,979	5.9	1.5
Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	147.8	4.7	5.0

SUMMARY

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased in New Brunswick by 3.0% in 1989, the seventh consecutive year of economic expansion since the 1981/82 recession. The Province's economic growth rate for 1989 exceeded Canada's increase of 2.9% and matched the 3.0% recorded by the United States. The strengths of the New Brunswick economy in 1989 included investment, pulp and paper shipments, energy generation and agriculture production.

Output from the goods-producing industries is estimated to have risen 3.7%, compared to 2.6% for the service industries. The value of investment rose 24.1% with all industries reporting an increase. Housing starts rose 1.7% over 1988 and totaled 3,681.

Retail trade in the Province increased 5.1% in 1989, compared to the 4.6% reported for Canada. The increase in the consumer price index for New Brunswick averaged 4.7% in 1989, marking the fourth consecutive year of consumer inflation lower than the Canadian average.

New Brunswick's labour force increased by 7,000 in 1989, resulting in a record-high participation rate of 59.5%. Employment rose by 1.4% (4,000 jobs). Thus, the number of unemployed increased by 3,000 in 1989, causing the unemployment rate to increase to 12.5% from 12.0% in 1988.

With the economies of the United States, Canada and the rest of the industrial world slowing markedly in 1990, Provincial growth in real GDP is expected to be 1.8%, matching the forecast for Canada. Output from the forestry and manufacturing industries is expected to slow, while the level of activity in the construction industry is maintained by major projects in the utility and service sectors.

Employment growth in 1990 will be weaker than growth in the labour force, leading to a projected increase in the unemployment rate to 12.7%. The New Brunswick consumer price index is expected to increase by 4.7% in 1990.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1989 REVIEW

After seven years of economic expansion since the world-wide 1982 recession, real growth for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries was considerably slower in 1989 than in 1988. Economic growth among the seven major industrialized countries moderated to 3.5%, compared to the 4.5% increase of 1988. Real GNP growth was strongest in Japan, followed by West Germany, France, Italy, the United States and Canada. Only West Germany experienced stronger growth in GNP in 1989 than in 1988.

In the United Kingdom, slowing consumer demand brought on by higher interest rate policies and rapid inflation served to significantly weaken economic growth. Personal consumption weakened in West Germany in 1989, but strong investment and a record trade surplus led to the largest expansion in GNP since 1979. In Japan, investment and consumer demand spurred the economy as exports weakened. The pace of consumer inflation, while still very low by OECD standards, quickened as interest rates rose in the latter half of the year and a new sales tax was introduced.

GROWTH OF REAL GNP/GDP IN OECD COUNTRIES, 1987 TO 1990

	Average 1983 to 1988	1987	1988	1989	1990
		(percent change)			
United States	4.1	3.7	4.4	3.0	2.3
Japan	4.3	4.5	5.7	4.8	4.5
West Germany	2.5	1.7	3.6	4.3	3.2
France	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.1
Italy	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.2
United Kingdom	3.6	4.7	4.2	2.3	1.3
Canada	4.5	4.5	5.0	2.9	2.0
Total of Seven Major Industrialized Countries	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.5	2.9
Other OECD Countries[1]	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.6
Total OECD	3.6	3.5	4.4	3.6	2.9

---

[1] Includes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Economic Outlook, December 1989.

In the United States, personal consumption and business investment led the economy, despite a weakening of exports due to the strong U.S. dollar. Signs of a slowdown were evident late in the year as industrial production (especially autos) and capacity utilization rates declined. Inflation moderated somewhat in the second half of 1989 due to flat energy prices and the strong U.S. dollar, allowing the Federal Reserve to attempt to stimulate the slowing economy by loosening monetary policy.

Consumer inflation rose in the OECD countries with the estimated increase of 4.4% in 1989 well above the 3.3% reported in 1988. While commodity prices for some goods weakened in the second half of the year, import price inflation and stronger wage gains pushed consumer prices higher. Consumer prices in Japan, West Germany and France exhibited a slow upward trend, while inflation in the 4.5 to 6.0 percent range was evident in Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

1990 OUTLOOK

Economic output in the industrialized world is expected to continue its weakening trend in 1990 as the tightening of monetary policy in 1989 has begun to slow consumer demand in countries with strong inflationary pressures; however, a general recession is not foreseen. The OECD forecasts real GNP growth of 2.9% in 1990, a considerable slowing from the 3.6% estimated for 1989. Economic growth for the seven major industrialized countries is forecast to be 2.9%, down from 3.5% in 1989, resulting from marked weakness in consumer demand and business investment. Entering its eighth year in 1990, the current economic expansion in industrialized nations will be the longest period of continuous growth since World War Two.

All of the seven major industrialized countries are forecast to experience slower output and employment growth in 1990. Japan is expected to report the strongest increase in output, while growth will be slowest in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Unemployment rates are expected to remain near 1989 levels and inflation is projected to average 4.0%, with only Japan and the United Kingdom experiencing higher rates in 1990.

Growth in real GNP in the United States will likely fall below 2.0% in 1990, the result of the impact of the strength of the currency on exports, slackening demand for manufactured products and a corporate profit squeeze. Consumer demand will weaken, while investment gets a push from reconstruction efforts due to the hurricane and earthquake disasters. Export growth will slow, but will continue to outpace imports. Employment increases are expected to be weak with any growth coming from the service sector. A slight rise in the unemployment rate is possible. Inflationary pressures will moderate to approximately 4.0% (4.9% in 1989), however, the tightness of the labour market could lead to a round of stronger wage increases. Interest rates are expected to remain near 1989 levels.

In his January 31st State of the Union address, President Bush outlined his priorities of education, cutbacks in military spending and the combatting of drug abuse. The Administration's 1991 Budget proposals were also presented the same week with measures to continue the deficit reduction strategy. However, the Administration and Congress may have difficulty meeting this year's Federal budget deficit target set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SEVEN MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

1987 TO 1990

	1987	1988	1989	1990
	(percent change unless indicated)			
Real GNP/GDP	3.5	4.5	3.5	2.9
Non-Residential Capital Formation	6.4	11.1	8.8	5.9
Total Domestic Demand	3.9	4.8	3.6	2.9
Employment	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.0
Inflation				
GNP/GDP Deflators	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.0
Personal Consumption Deflators	3.0	2.8	3.9	4.0

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Economic Outlook, December 1989.

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1989 REVIEW

The Canadian economy experienced its seventh consecutive year of expansion in 1989, although the pace slowed markedly. Following an increase of 5.0% in 1988, real GDP is estimated to have risen by 2.9% in 1989. Despite weakening substantially in the second half of the year, growth in final domestic demand continued to lead the economy.

The major contribution to growth in final domestic demand came from the personal consumption and non-residential investment sectors. Increases in government expenditures on goods and services were weaker than in 1988, reflecting continued fiscal restraint programs at the federal and provincial government levels. In terms of industry output, growth was stronger from the provision of services than from goods production, with increases of 3.1% and 2.5% respectively.

Canada's consumer price index increased by 5.0% in 1989, its strongest rise since 1983. In comparison, for most of the 1984/1988 period, the annual inflation rate held close to 4.0%. On a provincial basis, consumer prices rose the fastest in Ontario (5.8%) and the slowest in Newfoundland (3.6%).

The unemployment rate in Canada declined slightly to 7.5% in 1989, the lowest annual rate since 1981. Unemployment rates ranged from 5.1% in Ontario to 15.8% in Newfoundland. Employment increased by 2.0% in 1989, following a 3.2% increase in 1988. Driving this national slowdown was Ontario which had employment growth of 3.7% in 1988, but only 1.8% in 1989.

Wage increases resulting from major collective bargaining settlements averaged 5.5% in the fourth quarter of 1989, escalating from 4.4% in 1988 and raising further concerns about the inflation outlook. Increases in 1989 were led by gains of 6.4% in Ontario and 7.0% in British Columbia.

In relation to the U.S. currency, the Canadian dollar responded to higher interest rates and rose from 83.8 cents U.S. in December 1988 to 86.3 cents at the end of 1989. In the first quarter of the year, the Bank of Canada raised its Bank Rate to over 12.0% and maintained it at this level through the year in its continuing battle to reduce inflation.

The chartered banks increased their prime business loan rate from 12.25% in December 1988 to 13.5% by the end of March, and maintained that rate until the end of the year.

1990 OUTLOOK

Growth in the Canadian economy is expected to be significantly weaker in 1990. Real GDP is forecast to increase by 1.8% as the combined effects of inflation and restrictive monetary and fiscal policies lead to weaker consumer demand and business investment. Government spending will be marked by further efforts by all levels of government to control deficits. Exports are forecast to increase moderately after a weak 1989 as the value of the Canadian dollar declines on international markets. Non-residential investment will continue to increase, but at a much slower rate than in recent years.

Continued high interest rates, imported inflation from other countries, and rising labour costs will lead to a projected consumer price index increase of 4.7%, just above the 1983 to 1989 average of 4.5%. Wage settlements averaged 5.3% in 1989. Future settlements could be higher as employees bargain to offset the anticipated inflationary effects of the Federal goods and services tax in 1991.

With the slowing of economic activity, employment is expected to grow by 1.3%, down from 2.0% in 1989. The unemployment rate is expected to trend upwards and average 7.9%.

After several years of strong economic growth, economic activity is forecast to slow in Central Canada in 1990. According to the Conference Board of Canada, real GDP growth is expected to be strongest in Saskatchewan (6.0%), Alberta (2.8%) and British Columbia (2.7%) as the agriculture and energy sectors recover somewhat. The Conference Board forecast for both New Brunswick and Canada is 1.9%.

Interest rates could trend downward in 1990, as the higher rates imposed in 1989 to fight inflation have induced slower consumer spending and residential and business investment. Lower interest rate differentials between Canadian and U.S. rates could allow the Canadian dollar to weaken against the U.S. currency, making Canadian exports more competitive on world markets. The high interest rates do not appear to have weakened inflation noticeably in 1989, as the consumer price index averaged a 4.5% increase in the first four months of the year and 5.2% in the last eight months with a substantial portion of the increase blamed on components affected by interest rates and indirect taxes. However, year-over-year increases did decline from 5.4% in June and July to 5.1% in December.

Thus, interest rates may not move very far as the Governor of the Bank of Canada in several recent statements has emphasized the necessity of reducing inflationary pressures below where they presently stand. The strong reaction of the exchange rate markets to the January 18th reduction of the Bank Rate from 12.43% to 12.14% led to increased concern about imported inflation. As a result, the Bank Rate was raised in the following four weeks to 13.32% to prevent further declines in the Canadian dollar. If sufficient evidence of weakened inflationary forces is not soon forthcoming, the current level of interest rates will have a retarding impact on economic growth into 1991, taking into account the long lag-time between changes in monetary policy and their impact on the economy.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1988 TO 1990

	1988	1989	1990[1]
	(percent change unless indicated)		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	9.3	7.8	6.5
GDP Deflator	4.0	4.8	4.6
GDP ($1981)	5.0	2.9	1.8
Personal Expenditures	4.3	4.0	2.2
Government Current Expenditures	3.1	2.2	1.2
Non-Residential Investment	16.7	8.2	4.5
Residential Investment	4.6	4.1	-1.5
Exports	9.5	-0.9	4.0
Imports	13.9	7.2	2.5
Personal Income	8.9	9.2	7.0
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	10.7	-2.8	5.0
Consumer Price Index	4.1	5.0	4.7
Employment	3.2	2.0	1.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.5	7.9

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[1] Projections

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1989 REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased by 3.0% in 1989, the seventh consecutive year of economic expansion since the 1981/82 recession, and exceeded the 2.9% national increase. The New Brunswick economy in 1989 was led by increased production from the manufacturing, construction, utilities and agriculture industries. After adjustment for inflation, the goods-producing industries are estimated to have grown by 3.7%, compared to 2.6% for the service industries.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product in current dollars is estimated to have increased by 7.2% in 1989, supported by strong growth in labour income and investment income. Led by wages and salaries, personal income is estimated to have risen by 7.2%, compared with 9.2% for Canada. Personal income per capita in 1989 represented 76.2% of the Canadian average.

On the expenditure side of the provincial economic accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services increased 7.6%. After adjustment for inflation, this represents a 2.8% increase. Current expenditures on goods and services[1] by all three levels of government increased by 6.1%, compared with 8.0% in 1988.

Investment in New Brunswick increased 24.1% in 1989, supported by a 37.7% rise in business non-residential capital spending. All industry groups reported higher capital investment.

EXPORTS

During the first three quarters of 1989, the value of foreign exports declined 4.7% to approximately $2.3 billion, as exports of fish, wood, pulp and paper and ores weakened. Shipments to the United States, the destination of approximately two-thirds of New Brunswick's exports, dropped 13.6%, while exports to Japan fell 17.9%. However, these declines were partially offset by an increase to all other

---

[1] This represents roughly 46% of government current spending and does not include subsidies, transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, nor capital expenditures.

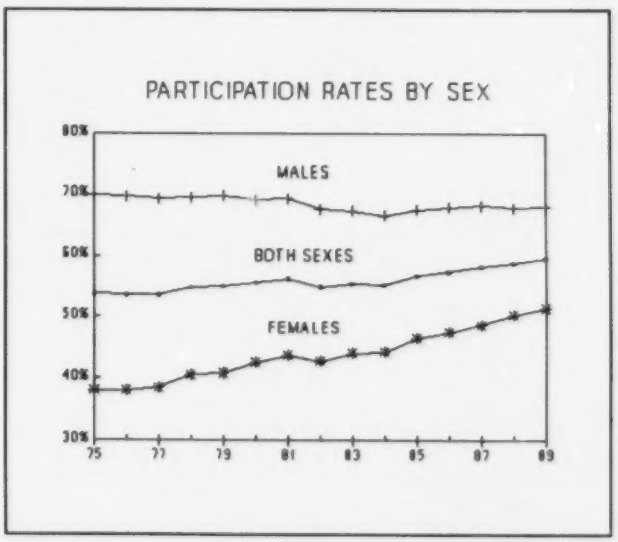
destinations of 23.7%, including some traditional European destinations: the United Kingdom (up 17.2%), West Germany (up 41.6%), and Belgium (up 33.1%). With a large proportion of provincial exports valued in U.S. dollars, the strength of the Canadian dollar vis-a-vis the U.S. currency was a contributing factor to the weakness of exports and to the profit performance of many export-oriented companies.

PRICES

The increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for New Brunswick averaged 4.7% in 1989, marking the fourth consecutive year in which consumer inflation has been below the Canadian average. Price increases in the clothing component were the weakest among the various components of the index (3.2%); followed by housing (3.3%); recreation, reading and education (4.0%); health and personal care (4.1%); food (4.3%) and transportation (5.2%). Significant increases in federal and provincial taxes led to a 16.3% increase in the tobacco and alcohol component. In 1988, the New Brunswick CPI registered a 3.6% increase.

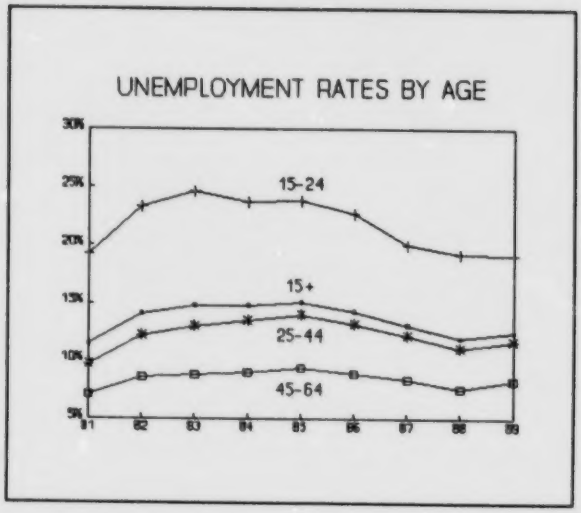
LABOUR FORCE

New Brunswick's labour force increased 2.2% in 1989, following a 1.9% increase in 1988. The labour force participation rate continued to rise and reached a record high 59.5%, up from 58.8% in 1988, with both male and female rates reporting increases.



The total number of employed increased by 4,000 to 284,000, a 1.4% rise over 1988. Female employment rose by 4,000 while the number of employed males was unchanged from the previous year. Among the industries, there were employment increases in the service (3,000), trade (1,000), other primary (1,000) and construction (1,000) industries. The manufacturing industries experienced a decline in employment of 2,000.

The number of unemployed in the Province went up by 3,000 to 41,000. The unemployment rate for New Brunswick in 1989 was 12.5%, compared to 12.0% in 1988. Unemployment rates for those aged 15-24 years decreased slightly, but rose for both the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups.



The male unemployment rate increased to 12.7% in 1989 from 11.9%, but this was still below the previous 5-year annual average of 14.3%. The unemployment rate for women was 12.2%, a 0.1% increase from 1988. On a regional basis, unemployment rates for the Saint John and Fredericton regions declined in 1989, while the remaining three regions reported increases.

Unemployment Rates, By Region

New Brunswick, 1986 to 1989

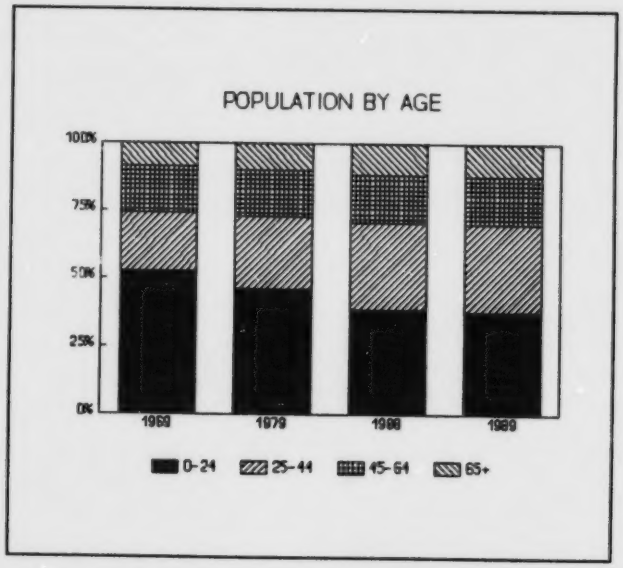
Region	1986	1987	1988	1989
		(percent)		
Northeast	18.8	15.3	15.0	16.8
Moncton	13.5	13.6	11.0	11.4
Saint John	14.1	12.4	11.3	10.9
Fredericton	11.1	11.5	10.8	10.6
Northwest	12.5	11.7	11.8	12.7
Saint John Metropolitan Area	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.3
New Brunswick	14.3	13.1	12.0	12.5

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey.

POPULATION

As of June 1989, New Brunswick's population was estimated to be 718,500. Growth of 0.6% (compared to 0.3% in 1988) was due to a shift in net migration. In the year ending June 1, 1989, the number of people moving into the Province was equal to the number moving out, in contrast to a net loss of 2,400 in 1988. Growth in the natural increase (births-deaths) of the population slowed due to a declining number of births. The median age of the population rose in 1989, reaching 32.8 years, still lower than Canada's median age of 33.6 years.

The proportion of the population under the age of 25 years continued its steady decline in relation to the total population, falling to 38.0% in 1989. Maintaining its trend of increasing importance, the middle age group (25-44 years) represented 32.3% of the provincial population. The older age groups (45-64 years and 65+ years) also registered increases in their proportions of the total population.



1990 OUTLOOK

Weaker economic growth is forecast for New Brunswick in 1990 as the economies of the major industrialized countries experience an economic downturn. Slower rates of growth in the Province's export-dependent industries will, in turn, impact on employment, income and personal expenditures.

New Brunswick's real Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase 1.8% in 1990. Economic output will slow in nearly all industries, with the mining and business and personal services sectors providing the strongest positive impetus. Capital investment is anticipated to exceed the record level reached in 1989, with the major project being construction of the electric energy plant in Belledune.

Nominal Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase 6.6% in 1990, with growth coming from labour income, corporate profits before taxes and interest and miscellaneous investment income. Personal income is projected to rise 6.6% in 1990, with wages and salaries and government transfer payments to persons increasing by 7.1% and 5.8%, respectively.

Personal expenditures are forecast to rise by 6.1% in 1990, or 1.3% after adjustment for inflation. The New Brunswick consumer price index is expected to increase by 4.7% in 1990. Government expenditures on goods and services are expected to grow by 5.8% in 1990.

Employment growth of 1.4% is anticipated during 1990. The unemployment rate is expected to increase to 12.7% from the 12.5% annual rate in 1989.

The strength of the economies of the New England[1] and Mid-Atlantic[2] States is very important to the outlook for the province's exporting industries. For 1990, these regions are expected to grow at a slower pace than the total U.S. economy as cutbacks in defence spending and changing trends in the high technology and computer businesses serve to weaken output. While unemployment rates are forecast to rise, they will remain below the national rate. Further reducing the region's competitiveness in recent years has been the strongest wage growth in the country. With a weakening of capital investment in the U.S., manufacturing employment is expected to fall and impact negatively on consumer demand and service sector employment.

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[1] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

[2] New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[1]
	(percent change unless indicated)				
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	9.7	8.8	7.1	7.2	6.6
GDP (real)	2.3	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.8
Personal Expenditures	8.0	6.8	7.2	7.6	6.1
Government Expenditures	4.9	1.5	8.0	6.1	5.8
Total Capital Formation	2.6	4.8	13.7	24.1	3.0
Income					
Personal Income	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.2	6.6
Labour Income	6.7	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.1
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	27.2	30.8	0.5	0.9	5.0
Population & Labour Market					
Population, Total[2]	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
Population, 15+	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
Labour Force	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5
Employment	2.7	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.3	13.1	12.0	12.5	12.7
Participation Rate (%)	57.4	58.2	58.8	59.5	59.7
Other					
CPI (New Brunswick)	3.5	2.8	3.6	4.7	4.7
Retail Trade	9.8	9.0	8.6	5.1	5.0

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[1] Projections

[2] As of June 1

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts rose by 5.9% to $267.3 million during 1989. This good performance was the net result of an increase of 23.1% in crop receipts (42.7% of total receipts), and a decline of 2.5% in receipts from livestock and related products (53.5% of receipts). Agriculture Canada estimates that realized net farm income increased 10.6% in 1989.

Total crop receipts increased mainly because of a strong performance from the potato sector. Although yields and production were down, potato prices remained high for a second year in a row and quality was good. Potato production in the province declined from 12,194,000 hundred weights (cwt.) in 1988 to 11,472,000 cwt. in 1989. Receipts for potatoes were up 40.0% over 1988.

The 2.5% decline in receipts from livestock and livestock products was due mainly to a drop of 20.1% in receipts from cattle & calves and a decline of 1.7% in receipts from poultry. Receipts for hogs, dairy products and eggs were up 6.5%, 1.7% and 9.6%, respectively. Even though receipts for hogs increased, market conditions for hog producers remain difficult with low prices and high feed costs prevailing.

In October 1989, the Federal and New Brunswick governments signed a five-year $32 million agreement to assist the province's agri-food industry. The agreement is comprised of five major programs focusing on market development and trade, innovative technology, land management and conservation, communication, entrepreneurship and organization development. As well, a $2.4 million cost-shared agreement targeted at soil conservation was signed last August between both levels of government. The program promotes awareness of soil degradation and provides incentives to farmers to apply soil improvement and management techniques.

The agriculture industry in New Brunswick is expected to be somewhat weaker in 1990 with cash receipts down 3.4%, due mainly to an expected decline in receipts from crops. Realized net income could decline from an estimated $61.5 million in 1989 to approximately $52 million in 1990.

FISHING

Marked by depleted stocks for some species (crab and groundfish) and by low prices for others (lobster, herring and shrimp), the New Brunswick fishing industry went through difficult times in 1989. Because of a large number of small and/or molting crabs and low landings, the province's crab fishing season closed four weeks ahead of schedule in the

spring of 1989. Preliminary data for 1989 show a decrease in crab landings from 16.3 million pounds in 1988 to 9.2 million pounds in 1989. Prices were also lower than in 1988 as processors paid approximately $1.30 per pound compared to a peak price of $2.00 in the spring of 1988.

Unlike the crab fishery, the 1989 spring lobster season was satisfactory. New Brunswick fishermen caught 4 179 metric tonnes of lobster compared to 3 391 tonnes in the first six months of 1988. However, the fall lobster season in the Southeastern part of the province was disappointing. While landings were reported to be good, prices dropped substantially after poor U.S. and overseas markets resulted in a glut of unsold spring lobster, forcing processors to limit their fall purchases. The winter lobster season in the Bay of Fundy was good in terms of quantities landed. Prices started low but improved during December.

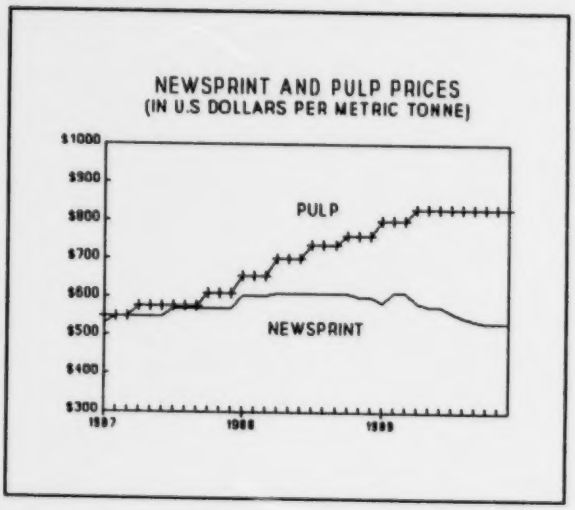
Because of a lack of resource and the small size of the fish landed, the groundfish industry had a difficult year. Prices were stable, but remained low. Low prices were also reported for herring and shrimp which suffered from weaker markets in Japan (herring) and increased competition (shrimp). However, on a positive note, the scallop fishery had a good year, with landings and prices good.

During the last few years, the Province's aquaculture industry has been growing rapidly, with sales for 1989 estimated at between $40 and $45 million. This compares favorably to traditional fish landings valued at $114 million in 1988. Currently there are 46 salmon culture sites in the Bay of Fundy, employing between 350 and 500 people. Although demand is expected to remain strong, international competition has been intensifying during the last year and, consequently, prices have declined from a year ago.

For 1990, continued difficulties in the crab and lobster industries are expected. Adding to the industry's difficulties is the recent law passed in the United States limiting the size of fresh lobsters sold in that country.

FORESTRY

Demand for New Brunswick's forest products continued to expand in 1989, with the value of shipments from the paper and allied industries up 3.5%. Shipments from the wood industries rose by 5.8%, despite lower housing starts in Canada and the United States, while in the logging industry, pulpwood production increased by 11.0%.



During the past year, newsprint prices continued to decline on world markets while pulp prices stabilized at record setting levels. In 1990, newsprint prices are expected to remain weak because of the addition of new output capacity around the world and continued sluggish demand. As for pulp prices, no further increases are expected until at least the second half of the year since the supply/demand balance for most of the grades will likely support the current price structure.

Prices for coated and uncoated paper products have also shown signs of softening during the past year (since June), as price discounting occurred for most grades. For 1990, demand is expected to remain strong, but prices may decline somewhat as competition intensifies between producers.

New Brunswick's pulp and paper industry has undertaken and/or completed several major investment projects during 1989 which will boost the Province's output capacity. The construction of Repap's $370 million second coated-paper machine was completed in November and the machine has been producing lightweight coated-paper since December at about two-third's

capacity. Once in full production the machine will produce 230 000 to 260 000 tonnes per year of coated groundwood and/or coated free sheet papers, providing 150 direct full-time jobs to the local economy. Production at the first paper machine has been progressing steadily since the beginning of 1989 and should reach capacity soon.

Repap has also invested $64 million in the construction of a new recovery boiler at its Kraft pulp mill - due for completion in August 1990 - and $63 million in an experimental ethanol-based mini-pulp mill which started operating three to four months ahead of schedule. Production results have been successful and the company is considering increasing the capacity of the ethanol-based mill from the current 33 tonnes per day to 250.

The expansion at the Irving Tissue mill in Saint John was completed during the last quarter of 1989 and the new tissue machine has been operational since December. As a result of this investment, production capacity at the mill has been increased from 15 000 to 70 000 tonnes per year. The Irving group is also expected to start production soon at its new 140,000 square feet tissue converter plant in Dieppe. The tissue converter project, which includes the plant and the office complex, represents an investment of $40 million. Once

in full production, the plant will employ 45 persons and will produce finished and packaged sanitary tissues for markets in Eastern Canada.

The expansion of the Province's paper industry was also supported by the start-up during the last quarter of 1989 of EFKA's cigarette tube plant in Woodstock. The company employs 78 full-time workers at its Woodstock facility and is expected to inject $1.6 million in payroll annually into the local economy.

The lumber industry has been operating at considerably lower levels of production during the last year than in 1988. January to November sawn lumber production was down 18.3% from the same period in 1988, with lower housing starts in Canada and in the Northeastern states explaining this decline.

Despite a reduction in demand for lumber, new capacity was added to the industry. The Irving group started production at its new highly automated sawmill in Saint-Léonard in the spring of 1989. The mill employs 130 workers and produces 400,000 board feet of lumber daily.

The wood industries also saw other investment projects being undertaken in 1989. A $28 million presswood pallet business is setting up shop in Grand Falls, with production scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 1990. In St.

Stephen, Flakeboard Ltd. announced a $17.5 million expansion to manufacture a new type of hard board used in the construction of ready-to-assemble furniture.

On December 15, a five-year forestry development agreement was signed between the Province and the Federal government. The $91 million agreement will focus on silviculture efforts to maintain and improve the supply of softwood timber required by New Brunswick's forest industry and foster research and development work in several key areas of forest management.

The outlook for the wood industries in 1990 is for slower growth in output as housing starts are expected to remain weak in Canada and in the Northeastern United States, the latter being the destination of approximately 80% of the Province's foreign lumber exports.

MANUFACTURING

Except for metal fabricating, most of the Province's manufacturing industries experienced a good year in 1989, with the value of shipments increasing by 5.5% over 1988. The following industries registered increases: food processing (1.8%), wood (5.8%), furniture and fixtures (13.7%) and paper

and allied (3.5%). Metal fabricating industries suffered a decline of 7.2% in shipments.

For the miscellaneous group of industries, shipments were up 9.2% and accounted for 42.4% of total shipments during 1989. Among the industries in this group are a few large producers, such as the Irving Oil refinery, the Saint John shipyard and the Brunswick Mining and Smelting lead smelter. Also included are the following industries: beverages, clothing, printing and publishing, non-metallic mineral products, and various other manufacturers.

Despite increased shipments, manufacturing employment declined from 39,000 in 1988 to 37,000 in 1989, with the decline occurring mainly in the food & beverage industries, as well as in the wood and the printing and publishing industries.

During the last year, important investment projects - in addition to those taking place in the wood and paper and allied industries - have been announced and are being carried out. In the food processing industries, Ganong Bros. announced the construction of a new $12 million plant for its confectionery operations in St. Stephen. A new $2 million cheese plant opened in Sussex, while the $14.1 million Lantic Sugar modernization project was completed in October 1989. In Madawaska County, Elmira Poultry Inc. announced the

construction of a poultry processing plant for Saint-François, which should be completed in the latter half of 1990.

Also, McCain Foods will rebuild fire-damaged facilities in Florenceville during the first half of 1990. Despite a portion of the production being shifted to the Grand Falls plant, the value of shipments from the Province's food industry will likely be affected until the Florenceville plant resumes normal production.

In the beverage industry, a $1.4 million bottling plant owned by Dumont Vins et Spiritueux has been inaugurated in Moncton, while Moosehead and Labatt have both announced modernization projects, worth $4 million in total, for their Saint John facilities.

In the fabricated metal products industries, the Ampal pallet plant in Saint John is near completion. The project is worth $14.6 million and when in production will employ 140 workers. In the machinery industry, new capacity was added to the Thomas Equipment Ltd. plant in Centreville. The expansion of the facilities and the purchase of new machinery will cost $5 million when completed in February 1990. Employment is expected to increase from 200 to 300 employees. In the

electrical products sector, the Square D plant in Edmundston, which produced electrical breakers, will close in March 1990 resulting in the loss of 156 jobs.

Growth in output from the transportation equipment industry is being supported by the patrol frigate construction program. In addition to building three of the first six frigates, the Saint John shipbuilding facility is undertaking the construction of all six frigates from the second contract worth $2.7 billion. The whole project is scheduled for completion in 1996.

In the textile industries, Wink Industries Ltd. of Montreal has announced an investment project worth $23 million for the Caraquet area. The project involves the manufacturing of polycotton wide-width sheeting which will be used by the company at its Montreal plant. A total of 160 full-time jobs will be created when operations begin in June 1990. Although these new jobs are a positive development for the Acadian Peninsula, they will only partly offset the jobs lost in that region as a result of the fish plant closures which occurred in the fall of 1989. The region lost between 400 and 650 seasonal jobs in the fish processing industry when Connors Brothers and L.L. Gauthier et Fils, both in Shippagan, and Bay Chaleur Packers in Bas-Caraquet announced the closure of their operations in October 1989.

New capacity will be added to the non-metallic mineral products industry with the construction of a $40 million gypsum wallboard plant in McAdam. The plant is expected to be in production by June 1990 and will employ 90 people. Gypsum from the Hillsborough area will be used at the plant. However, partly offsetting this increased capacity for the industry will be the closure in February of the L. E. Shaw brick factory in Chipman. In peak periods the factory employed as many as 50 employees.

MINING

Demand and prices in world markets for most minerals were strong in 1989, leading to further diversification of the New Brunswick mining industry. Although some softening was evident late in the year as demand from the auto and machinery industries wavered, the opening of new mines and the redevelopment of several existing sites are encouraging signs for the provincial industry. With higher prices for most minerals serving to offset volume declines, the total value of mineral production in 1989 was estimated at $909.5 million, down marginally from the 1988 total of $910.8 million, and was the second highest value of production on record. The value of metallic minerals produced, which represented 70.3% of total value, rose 5.9% to $639.5 million. The value of zinc and copper produced rose, while lead and silver declined.

Production of non-metallic minerals declined by 14.4% and accounted for 21.3% of the total value of output. The value of fuels increased slightly (0.8%) while structural materials declined 9.3%.

The Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd. base metal mine experienced problems in the latter half of the year as ore production and concentrate supply to the smelter were cut back to allow a scheduled changeover to a new deeper shaft. Brunswick has announced the lead smelter and fertilizer plant in Belledune will be shut down for three weeks early in 1990 in an effort to rebuild concentrate inventories, resulting in the temporary layoff of 370 workers. Brunswick, currently the largest individual producer of zinc in the world, has recently begun exploration on a promising site near its existing mine. The re-opening of the Heath Steele base metal mine in August put 245 employees back to work on a new deposit discovered since the 1983 shutdown. The $20 million mine has proven deposits ensuring five years of production.

The East West Caribou Mining Ltd. officially opened its $50 million base metal mine in June but experienced financial problems causing underground production to cease in August. Subsequently, a new $25 million development plan which included shaft enlargement was completed in January 1990.

Marshall Minerals has expressed interest in developing an open-pit base and precious metals mine at a site close to the Caribou facility. Stratabound Minerals plans to develop a lead-zinc-silver property near Bathurst.

Novagold Resources began production at its open-pit gold and silver deposit at Murray Brook in September, employing 30 and with roughly five years worth of reserves. NovaGold will also carry out a feasibility study on mining tin and other materials from the former Mount Pleasant tungsten mine.

Antimony production at the Dominion Explorers Lake George mine ceased in January 1990 as demand and prices for its product have fallen sharply. Gold production at the Gordex heap leaching facility stopped in August due to a shortage of high quality ore and declining gold prices.

Potash production at the two Kings County mines neared capacity despite labour problems. World consumption of potash is expected to increase about 2.0% per year until the end of the century with increased usage in Asian and Latin American countries where more advanced agricultural techniques are being introduced. Coal mining in the province received good news when the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission announced plans to spend $6 million to study the feasibility of developing Kent County coal fields. N.B. Power will also invest $19 million to modernize existing operations in the

Minto area. New Brunswick oil shale deposits are under study to determine if they could be developed for use in the asphalt industry.

The outlook for the New Brunswick mining industry continues to be positive with continued diversification of the types of minerals produced. Total output should rise with increased production from the Brunswick, Heath Steele, Caribou and NovaGold mines. Low inventory levels for most base metals should work to maintain prices near present levels, unless there are severe slowdowns in the auto and machinery and equipment sectors.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity was strong in 1989 with all industries reporting increased investment intentions. According to Statistics Canada's private and public investment mid-year survey, capital spending was expected to increase 24.1% over 1988 to a record level of $3,005.6 million. This was the largest increase in investment among the provinces in 1989 and was well ahead of the 11.1% increase for Canada.

Spending on repairs to existing assets was expected to rise 5.8% to $818.3 million. In total, capital and repair investment was estimated to have increased 19.6% to $3,823.9 million.

The value of construction work put-in-place rose an estimated 15.8% to $2,034.8 million, while investment in machinery and equipment increased 24.3% to $1,789.1 million.

Capital investment by the business sector was expected to increase 37.7% over 1988, led by strong performances in the Manufacturing (55.9%), Utilities (33.7%) and Primary Industries (29.2%). Capital spending by Institutions and Government Departments rose 16.1%, while investment in the Residential sector increased an estimated 5.0%.

Housing starts increased by 60 in 1989 to 3,681. The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities over the January to November period rose 7.4%, while non-residential permits increased 34.0%. In total, the value of building permits was up 20.2% over 1988. Employment in the construction industry averaged 18,000 in 1989, up 1,000 over 1988.

For 1990, capital investment is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1989. While the Province's major project over the last several years, the Repap coated-paper mill, is

the commencement of work on the $965 million 450-Megawatt thermal power station by N.B. Power will ensure a continued high level of investment over the next few years. The industrial reviews for forestry, mining, manufacturing and services provide details on many of the larger construction projects planned or currently underway in the Province.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Employment in services, which represented approximately 74% of 1989 total employment in New Brunswick, increased by 4,000 to 211,000, the second consecutive year services employment has increased by 2.0%. Wages and salaries for the Province's service industries were up 7.9% during the first eleven months of 1989, compared to 8.5% for the goods-producing industries.

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities

Employment in this industry averaged 25,000 in 1989, the same level as in 1988. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 8.4% during the first eleven months of 1989.

Total cargo tonnage through the Port of Saint John during 1989 was down 1.4%, with a large decline in out-going traffic offsetting a strong rise by in-coming traffic.

With regard to communication, the number of telephones in service in New Brunswick showed an increase of 4.1% during 1989, while the number of long-distance calls originating in the Province went up by 12.0%. Capital expenditures on plant and equipment by the New Brunswick Telephone Company were estimated at $91 million in 1989, and are expected to rise to $106 million in 1990.

In-province electricity supply increased 4.9% in 1989. Energy sales to the industrial sector remained steady at last year's levels, while sales to the residential sector increased 4.0% as a result of 5,000 new customers and 2,000 electric space heating conversions. It is estimated that N.B. Power will spend over $186 million on capital projects in fiscal 1989/90.

In the transportation sector, about 210 workers in Moncton were laid off or put on job security with the cancellation of several routes by Via Rail in mid-January 1990. Further transfers caused the elimination of the regional headquarters in that same city.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Employment in the trade sector increased by 1,000 to 54,000 in 1989 and accounted for 26.6% of total employment in services. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 8.9% during the first eleven months of 1989. Reflecting slowing growth in personal income, the total value of retail trade increased by 5.1% in 1989, down from 8.6% in 1988.

With regard to retail trade, businesses showing the highest sales growth in 1989 were garages, sporting goods and accessories stores and family clothing stores (up 67.4%, 27.1% and 21.5% respectively). The largest sector in retail trade, the automotive group, reported an increase of 5.4% in receipts and accounted for 33.5% of total sales.

Capital investment in the retail trade sector was strong in 1989 with downtown development programs continuing in various centers. Several new shopping malls were under construction, while several others underwent expansions or renovations. The $20 million expansion of the Regent Mall in Fredericton will sustain activity into 1990.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this sector averaged 12,000 in 1989. During the first eleven months of 1989 wages and salaries increased by 7.1%. Investment activity was strong in 1989 with several large office-retail complexes in Fredericton and Moncton either underway or approved.

Community, Business and Personal Services

This sector includes such non-commercial activities as the provision of health, welfare and education services and various commercial activities, such as business services, personal services, entertainment and recreation facilities, and accommodation and eating establishments. Employment increased 3,000 in 1989. Receipts from restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments rose 9.3% in 1989.

Several investment projects are currently underway in non-commercial services, including new hospitals under construction in Campbellton ($99 million), Edmundston ($75 million) and Tracadie ($30 million) as well as a $136 million expansion of the Moncton Hospital and a $42 million renovation at the Dr. G. L. Dumont Hospital, also located in Moncton.

In the business services sector, Datacor Atlantic, located in Moncton, has announced a $10.4 million expansion

project which will enable the company to enlarge its computer service capabilities with state-of-the-art technology.

In the accommodation sector, construction of the $25 million Sheraton Resort Hotel in Fredericton got underway, while several other establishments announced major expansion or renovation projects. One of the major projects in the recreation sector, the $26.2 million Crystal Palace Amusement Complex in Dieppe, opened in February 1990.

Tourism

Expenditures by resident and non-resident travellers in New Brunswick were estimated to be $520 million in 1989, an increase of 6.1% from 1988. Employment in sectors directly and indirectly related to travel and tourism reached approximately 20,000 person-years. The number of units rented in roofed accommodations totalled an estimated 1.74 million, a 7.4% increase from 1988 figures.

CONCLUSION

Despite record-high capital investment in 1989, the New Brunswick economy exhibited signs of a slowing trend. While the increase in real GDP was only slightly below the previous year, slower growth in the manufacturing, mining and trade industries was evident. Employment growth slowed in the second half of the year and the unemployment rate rose. Inflation, as measured by the provincial consumer price index, increased sharply but remained below the national rate of change for the fourth consecutive year.

With the economies of Canada, the United States and our other major trading partners slowing in 1990, the growth in output from New Brunswick's export-oriented industries will weaken, especially manufacturing and forestry. Investment is expected to exceed 1989 levels. Output from the mining industry should increase as new mines approach production capacity. The fishing industry will continue to have difficulties arising from the supply of some species as well as low prices for others. Employment growth should match 1989, but there could be a further increase in the unemployment rate. The increase in the provincial consumer price index is forecast to be the same as in 1989.

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Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	696,600	0.0	24,583,100	1.0	2.8
1983	703,200	0.9	24,787,200	0.8	2.8
1984	707,900	0.7	24,978,200	0.8	2.8
1985	709,900	0.3	25,165,400	0.7	2.8
1986	710,400	0.1	25,353,000	0.7	2.8
1987	712,300	0.3	25,617,300	1.0	2.8
1988p	714,300	0.3	25,911,800	1.1	2.8
1989p	718,500	0.6	26,218,500	1.2	2.7

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-201.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.4	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.9	185.7	61.1
1981	173.6	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	170.6	133.3	116.7	203.9	72.2
1983	169.3	132.1	118.7	209.4	73.6
1984	167.6	130.2	120.1	214.6	75.3
1985	165.2	127.4	121.3	219.0	77.1
1986	161.9	124.6	122.2	222.9	78.8
1987	159.0	122.6	122.8	226.8	81.0
1988p	156.9	119.9	123.2	231.4	82.8
1989p	155.7	117.5	123.6	237.1	84.6

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-202.

Table 3 - VITAL STATISTICS

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1974	11,258	5,130	6,128	6,500	+400
1975	11,735	5,235	6,500	11,600	+5,100
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	200	-5,100
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	6,600	+1,400
1984	10,406	5,172	5,234	4,700	-500
1985	10,268	5,298	4,970	2,000	-3,000
1986	10,080	5,382	4,698	500	-4,200
1987	9,653	5,341	4,312	1,900	-2,400
1988*	9,900	5,500	4,400	2,000	-2,400
1989*	9,750	5,500	4,250	4,200	-50

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 and 84-202.

Table 4 - PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada	% of Ontario	% of Canada
1974	3,909	4,158	5,961	5,311	65.6	73.6
1975	4,525	4,746	6,751	6,106	67.0	74.1
1976	5,112	5,279	7,569	6,877	67.5	74.3
1977	5,539	5,850	8,212	7,513	67.5	73.7
1978	6,088	6,542	8,985	8,299	67.8	73.4
1979	6,692	7,214	9,952	9,242	67.2	72.4
1980	7,390	7,857	11,017	10,352	67.1	71.4
1981	8,512	9,000	12,758	12,038	66.7	70.7
1982	9,634	10,212	14,070	13,206	68.5	73.0
1983	10,326	10,977	14,997	13,831	68.9	74.7
1984	11,277	11,935	16,423	14,893	68.7	75.7
1985	12,106	13,276	17,354	15,877	69.8	76.2
1986	12,980	14,044	18,508	16,787	70.1	77.3
1987	14,005	15,100	20,242	18,096	69.2	77.4
1988	15,055	16,086	21,860	19,485	68.9	77.3
1989*	16,042	17,119	23,514	20,967	68.2	76.5

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 5 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1974	1,625	51	151	174	478	2,555
1975	1,951	21	167	192	593	3,010
1976	2,244	36	184	224	680	3,462
1977	2,417	27	199	249	799	3,789
1978	2,623	40	227	326	868	4,189
1979	2,930	44	252	399	888	4,630
1980	3,227	34	261	467	1,015	5,139
1981	3,647	61	273	640	1,161	5,928
1982	3,962	45	350	763	1,403	6,711
1983	4,223	35	453	728	1,587	7,261
1984	4,578	58	509	876	1,762	7,983
1985	5,016	29	570	910	1,884	8,594
1986	5,353	36	632	962	2,048	9,221
1987	5,795	42	665	1,086	2,192	9,976
1988	6,243	51	688	1,215	2,359	10,754
1989*	6,736	55	726	1,300	2,508	11,526

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

New Brunswick and Canada

Year	GDP New Brunswick	GDP Canada	GDP per capita New Brunswick	GDP per capita Canada	New Brunswick as % of Canada
	$ million		$	$	
1963	797	41,860	1,309	2,211	59.2
1964	897	45,619	1,468	2,365	62.1
1965	982	49,948	1,597	2,543	62.8
1966	1,093	55,990	1,772	2,797	63.4
1967	1,160	59,982	1,871	2,943	63.6
1968	1,249	65,488	1,998	3,164	63.1
1969	1,371	72,381	2,183	3,447	63.3
1970	1,482	77,259	2,364	3,628	65.2
1971	1,620	84,370	2,553	3,912	65.3
1972	1,832	94,774	2,862	4,347	65.8
1973	2,179	111,956	3,367	5,079	66.3
1974	2,664	134,725	4,076	6,024	67.7
1975	3,032	154,217	4,558	6,795	67.1
1976	3,457	176,924	5,105	7,695	66.3
1977	3,691	193,425	5,395	8,311	64.9
1978	4,086	216,680	5,938	9,214	64.4
1979	5,108	249,497	7,383	10,506	70.3
1980	5,254	282,408	7,555	11,746	64.3
1981	5,853	319,190	8,405	13,113	64.1
1982	6,223	334,990	8,933	13,627	65.6
1983	6,760	363,127	9,613	14,650	65.6
1984	7,555	400,940	10,672	16,052	66.5
1985	8,077	430,094	11,378	17,091	66.6
1986	8,863	449,224	12,476	17,719	70.4
1987	9,647	491,674	13,543	19,193	70.6
1988	10,336	537,928	14,470	20,760	69.7
1989*	11,078	576,233	15,418	21,978	70.2

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	4,578	5,016	5,353	5,795	6,243	6,736
Military pay and allowances	132	127	140	149	150	151
Corporation profits before taxes	469	460	585	765	769	776
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	765	721	847	916	1,008	1,078
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	58	29	36	42	51	55
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	509	570	632	665	688	726
Inventory valuation adjustment	-76	-40	-21	-67	-46	-20
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	6,435	6,883	7,572	8,265	8,863	9,502
Indirect taxes	1,072	1,126	1,271	1,450	1,558	1,718
Deduct:						
Subsidies	-252	-196	-144	-162	-168	-177
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	1,120	1,194	1,291	1,382	1,473	1,576
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	8,375	9,007	9,990	10,935	11,726	12,619

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 8 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Provincial GDP at market prices	8,375	9,007	9,990	10,935	11,726	12,619
Subsidies	252	196	144	162	168	177
Indirect Taxes	-1,072	-1,126	-1,271	-1,450	-1,558	-1,718
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST	7,555	8,077	8,863	9,647	10,336	11,078

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	5,947	6,474	6,989	7,463	8,002	8,608
Goods	3,524	3,818	4,089	4,323	4,654	4,939
Services	2,423	2,656	2,900	3,140	3,348	3,669
Government current expenditure on goods and services	2,431	2,638	2,767	2,809	3,035	3,220
Gross fixed capital formation	1,786	2,027	2,079	2,179	2,478	3,075
Government	385	387	397	480	394	458
Residential construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-residential construction	331	351	356	420	333	383
Machinery and equipment	54	36	41	60	61	75
Business	1,401	1,640	1,682	1,699	2,084	2,617
Residential construction	480	577	701	691	783	822
Non-residential construction	338	344	328	329	432	565
Machinery and equipment	583	719	653	679	869	1,230
Value of physical change in inventories	17	127	-384	-57	18	..[1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-1,806	-2,258	-1,460	-1,458	-1,807	-2,284
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	8,375	9,007	9,990	10,935	11,726	12,619

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 10 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985[1]
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	82.1	123.1	108.8	96.2	136.2	138.7
Logging & Forestry	111.5	128.6	90.1	138.8	218.2	190.2
Fishing & Trapping	34.2	34.2	42.9	50.6	49.3	55.9
Mining	96.2	125.9	124.5	94.2	201.1	99.4
Manufacturing	894.7	848.3	800.6	896.1	968.7	1,023.9
Construction	429.1	489.4	541.6	546.5	518.2	502.4
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	201.2	222.8	226.7	400.2	451.1	459.3
Educational Services	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.0	3.3	1.8
Health Services	77.7	92.1	110.6	130.6	124.9	134.8
Accommodation & Food Services	129.3	140.6	148.9	157.1	188.4	197.4
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	14.7	18.1	21.5	20.5	23.1	25.4
Water Systems	10.3	11.1	12.4	12.5	13.1	14.0
Provincial Government Services	182.3	212.5	247.4	272.2	290.5	304.8
Local Government Services	71.5	81.8	92.0	101.1	107.5	117.3
Educational Services	376.8	418.3	466.9	516.1	535.5	589.3
Health & Social Services	243.0	284.3	365.4	407.0	458.2	465.3
Goods Producing Industries	1,859.3	1,983.4	1,947.6	2,235.1	2,556.0	2,483.8
Service Producing Industries	3,394.7	3,868.6	4,267.4	4,528.9	4,999.0	5,593.2
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	5,254.0	5,852.0	6,215.0	6,764.0	7,555.0	8,077.0

[1]Starting with 1984 data, GDP estimates have been integrated (where possible) to the 1984 regional input-output model and, thus, are not fully comparable to previous series.

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 11 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Constant Dollars
(millions of 1981 dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985[1]
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	124.8	123.1	131.5	112.0	133.9	153.9
Logging & Forestry	..	128.6	84.9	128.7	203.3	182.3
Fishing and Trapping	29.9	34.2	38.5	38.2	35.5	35.0
Manufacturing	958.7	848.3	784.4	848.4	876.5	913.1
Construction	479.6	489.4	528.5	518.8	497.6	485.3
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	219.2	222.8	242.0	415.4	355.5	352.7
Educational Services	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.3
Health Services	88.8	92.1	94.3	103.0	95.2	98.6
Accommodation & Food Services	139.9	140.6	133.2	127.8	148.1	143.3
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	..	18.1	19.2	17.0	16.0	37.8
Water Systems	11.4	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.7	9.8
Provincial Government Services	204.8	212.5	224.7	231.1	228.2	232.8
Local Government Services	79.9	81.8	82.8	81.7	82.9	86.9
Educational Services	418.3	418.3	425.2	433.7	437.0	437.1
Health & Social Services	266.5	284.3	311.3	330.4	360.9	398.7

[1]Starting with 1984 data, GDP estimates have been integrated (where possible) to the 1984 regional input-output model and, thus, are not fully comparable to previous series.

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 12 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[1]	1989[2]
Capital Expenditures	1,573.8	1,967.0	1,938.8	2,151.9	2,422.8	3,005.6
Construction:	928.2	1,200.1	1,224.3	1,403.8	1,492.3	1,757.9
Primary & Construction	113.0	124.2	88.1	65.5	70.6	85.1
Manufacturing	27.6	44.7	41.6	40.7	79.0	127.4
Utilities	99.2	71.5	71.1	87.0	130.3	202.4
Trade & Finance	72.8	80.5	115.0	119.4	125.8	166.4
Housing	262.5	507.5	538.6	653.2	723.3	759.4
Gov't & Institutional	353.1	371.7	369.9	438.0	363.3	417.2
Machinery & Equipment:	645.6	766.9	714.5	748.1	930.5	1,247.7
Primary & Construction	175.7	155.3	87.1	101.0	105.1	141.9
Manufacturing	142.4	291.7	241.2	247.2	391.3	605.9
Utilities	143.1	128.9	160.2	119.9	157.6	182.4
Trade & Finance	122.2	138.8	165.4	211.8	206.4	231.6
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	62.2	52.2	60.6	68.2	70.1	85.9
Repair Expenditures	690.8	692.6	701.3	750.8	773.6	818.3
Primary & Construction	104.1	118.2	132.4	132.4	145.2	157.4
Manufacturing	134.4	130.5	133.1	169.9	195.0	206.4
Utilities	194.4	228.7	200.6	188.0	176.5	187.3
Trade & Finance	39.2	46.8	52.2	65.9	55.5	58.4
Housing	81.2	65.9	69.5	83.0	85.7	91.1
Gov't & Institutional	137.5	102.5	113.5	111.6	115.7	117.7
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,264.6	2,659.6	2,640.1	2,902.7	3,196.4	3,823.9

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Revised intentions.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 and 61-206.

Table 13 - AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989
Forestry	490.94	479.46	491.59	533.07
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	619.56	624.73	648.82	706.22
Manufacturing	448.88	470.56	487.66	526.05
Food and Beverages	359.33	379.55	383.10	413.57
Wood	359.27	400.70	419.66	430.64
Paper and Allied	719.77	759.95	783.26	823.98
Construction	445.21	463.35	480.37	538.45
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	462.09	480.84	497.15	540.16
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	509.20	532.19	554.56	581.68
Transportation	473.92	496.21	512.95	536.96
Trade	278.12	278.82	295.38	300.97
Wholesale Trade	398.04	402.78	416.26	427.79
Retail Trade	240.01	234.74	246.76	249.81
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	399.75	400.50	422.67	436.94
Community, Business and Personal Services	345.27	354.34	362.21	380.14
Education and Related Services	507.37	522.18	539.63	555.51
Health and Welfare Services	353.45	365.13	377.78	399.43
Services to Business Management	324.58	350.56	370.81	396.43
Accommodation and Food Services	170.62	162.73	160.16	176.27
Public Administraton	516.45	541.18	553.09	577.74
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	374.55	385.22	396.20	411.47
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE	393.68	407.45	421.10	442.59

Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 14 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1974	448	239	221	18	7.5	53.3
1975	461	248	224	24	9.8	53.8
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	512	281	242	40	14.1	54.9
1983	519	288	245	43	14.8	55.4
1984	525	290	247	43	14.8	55.2
1985	530	300	255	45	15.1	56.7
1986	533	306	262	44	14.3	57.4
1987	537	312	272	41	13.1	58.2
1988	541	318	280	38	12.0	58.8
1989	547	325	284	41	12.5	59.5

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201.

Table 15 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Industry						
Agriculture	7	7	6	6	5	5
Other Primary Industries	12	11	11	11	12	13
Manufacturing	34	32	35	37	39	37
Construction	13	14	15	15	17	18
Transportation, Communciation & Other Utilities	25	25	23	23	25	25
Trade	47	48	50	53	53	54
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10	10	11	12	12	12
Service	79	85	88	90	93	96
Public Administration	21	22	23	24	24	24
Total	247	255	262	272	280	284
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	62	68	69	69	72	78
Clerical	39	42	41	45	46	47
Sales	22	23	25	26	26	25
Service	38	39	42	44	44	42
Primary Occupations	16	15	14	15	15	15
Processing	32	30	32	34	34	33
Construction	15	18	19	18	21	20
Transportation	12	11	12	13	13	12
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	10	9	9	9	10	11

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001 and 71-529.

Table 16 - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total Government
1975	16,016	28,387	3,738	48,142
1976	16,392	28,899	3,754	49,045
1977	16,729	29,100	4,063	49,892
1978	17,205	29,701	3,815	50,721
1979	17,155	28,942	3,976	50,073
1980	17,280	29,248	4,164	50,692
1981	17,653	29,739	4,198	51,590
1982	16,883	30,734	4,341	51,958
1983	16,737	31,101	4,231	52,069
1984	16,922	36,613[1]	4,196	57,731
1985	16,823	38,147[1]	4,321	59,291
1986	16,664	39,182[1]	4,256	60,102
1987	16,342	40,839[1]	4,387	61,568
1988	16,466	41,165[1]	4,328	61,959

[1]Includes approximately 5,500 employees previously omitted.

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007 and 72-009.

Table 17 - Components of Farm Income
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Gross Income[1]	Operating & Depreciation Costs	Total Net Income
1975	99,543	95,573	76,421	19,152
1976	115,608	118,557	82,628	35,929
1977	110,896	113,392	88,106	25,286
1978	122,972	129,647	94,251	35,396
1979	140,577	145,455	107,627	37,828
1980	151,995	153,902	134,415	19,487
1981	194,910	208,722	164,490	44,232
1982	190,327	195,532	175,947	19,585
1983	199,828	195,367	172,957	22,410
1984	216,654	225,853	182,010	43,843
1985	216,536	234,971	189,667	45,304
1986	223,045	210,629	188,309	22,320
1987	243,002	260,598	194,104	66,494
1988	252,334	246,616	200,805	45,811
1989	267,335	..	..	..

[1]Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 18 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Oats	1,161	1,359	1,075	894	1,290	1,378
Potatoes	51,819	43,642	43,148	52,351	54,000	75,585
Fruits	3,813	5,951	7,803	9,642	9,281	7,981
Vegetables	5,422	6,646	6,353	7,523	9,152	9,413
Forest & Maple Products	5,115	6,428	7,543	7,639	8,382	8,457
Other Crops	8,935	9,321	10,360	11,763	10,694	11,397
Total Crops	76,265	73,347	76,282	89,812	92,799	114,211
Cattle & Calves	21,791	19,880	25,986	23,334	25,194	20,136
Hogs	21,559	20,179	22,118	20,511	16,384	17,457
Sheep & Lambs	292	256	292	471	431	323
Dairy Products	50,492	51,864	53,743	54,551	58,025	58,993
Poultry	21,464	22,373	22,960	25,288	28,061	27,595
Eggs	13,110	14,172	13,318	13,775	14,291	15,661
Other Livestock & Products	3,012	3,121	2,059	5,427	4,156	2,770
Total Livestock & Products	131,720	131,845	140,476	143,357	146,542	142,935
Provincial Stabilization Programs	2,310	2,906	934	501	3,563	2,564
Dairy Subsidy	3,826	3,720	3,672	3,613	3,811	3,676
ASA	197	11	41	110	3,826	2,983
Miscellaneous Payments	2,336	4,707	1,640	5,609	1,793	966
Total Direct Payments	8,669	11,344	6,287	9,833	12,993	10,189
Total Cash Receipts	216,654	216,536	223,045	243,002	252,334	267,335

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 19 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1974	278	4,741	43,155	72,834	166,333
1975	262	4,134	41,858	62,598	149,161
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,562	219,528
1983	243	4,051	75,665	127,631	295,665
1984	265	3,217	67,873	171,680	370,493
1985	255	2,831	61,434	129,692	351,137
1986	232	2,970	69,909	126,737	365,324

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 20 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1974	1 926 000	6 626 000	170 000	59 000	8 781 000
1975	1 755 000	4 913 000	193 000	45 000	6 906 000
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000
1984	2 534 000	5 486 000	269 000	89 000	8 378 000
1985	2 344 000	5 126 000	337 000	89 000	7 896 000
1986	2 542 000	5 745 000	340 000	93 000	8 720 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 21 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Year	Sea Fish Landings		Number of Fishermen
	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Value ($'000)	
1974	118 356	22,080	4,898
1975	126 434	25,526	5,118
1976	118 527	25,082	5,486
1977	133 034	34,369	6,076
1978	154 899	49,976	4,842
1979	139 367	53,917	5,286
1980	107 161	48,752	5,896
1981	104 414	55,003	5,929
1982	111 027	67,377	5,805
1983	109 111	79,682	6,567
1984	96 976	75,751	6,665
1985	127 541	81,498	6,488
1986	130 498	94,116	7,749
1987	131 562	101,010	7,934
1988	134 207	108,655	7,903

Sources: Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa and Department of Fisheries.

Table 22 - VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES
(thousands of dollars)

Species	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Groundfish	8,048	5,482	7,896	10,839	14,016	8,685
Cod	6,413	3,701	5,380	7,456	8,284	4,467
Haddock	74	68	125	149	208	96
Redfish	447	567	680	1,016	1,860	1,480
Other	1,114	1,146	1,711	2,218	3,664	2,642
Pelagic & Estuarial	9,938	7,672	12,041	14,521	17,591	15,996
Herring	7,708	6,194	10,328	13,462	16,741	13,072
Salmon	501	67	-	-	-	-
Smelts	298	299	272	100	451	670
Tuna	37	59	63	23	-	-
Other	1,394	1,053	1,378	936	399	2,254
Molluscs & Crustaceans	61,507	62,471	61,353	68,533	69,210	83,664
Clams	1,298	2,909	2,576	3,537	2,390	1,496
Crabs	27,054	23,972	18,029	25,929	23,527	31,947
Lobsters	23,637	25,488	32,322	29,162	27,288	41,259
Scallops	6,342	7,813	5,426	4,882	9,075	5,069
Other	3,176	2,289	3,000	5,023	6,930	3,893
Miscellaneous[1]	189	126	208	223	193	310
Total	79,682	75,751	81,498	94,116	101,010	108,655

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Sources: Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa and Department of Fisheries.

Table 23 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1988	1989p
Copper	kilograms	7 966	8 264
Lead	kilograms	74 543	68 356
Zinc	kilograms	261 089	224 616
Silver	kilograms	203	197
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	241	217
Sulphur	metric tonnes	121	85
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	9 429	9 039
Stone	metric tonnes	2 445	2 250
Coal	metric tonnes	542	525

Sources: Statisics Canada 26-202 and Dept. of Natural Resources.

Table 24 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1974	2,934	26,640	84,439	187,783
1975	2,996	36,596	79,099	208,422
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722
1983	2,626	70,416	110,241	372,625
1984	2,940	90,111	221,143	486,914
1985	3,068	93,587	128,034	419,068
1986	3,145	103,194	160,434	450,488
1987	3,191	107,175	212,098	539,831

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 25 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989p
Metallics	485,981	359,501	312,466	391,836	604,045	639,524
Copper	14,757	13,454	12,860	17,515	25,139	28,259
Lead	53,003	39,463	45,341	70,333	75,587	71,227
Zinc	327,539	247,669	196,595	229,699	431,581	485,621
Silver	75,597	48,921	41,168	56,176	54,236	40,987
Non-Metallic	43,549	67,527	118,813	153,969	226,908	194,218
Peat Moss	10,974	14,700	21,351	20,405	25,428	21,630
Sulphur	8,507	11,175	8,956	13,975	17,127	12,844
Structural Materials	42,178	46,011	42,266	44,567	46,319	42,005
Cement	14,567	12,366	9,526	3,451	x	x
Sand, Gravel	8,803	x	x	x	18,291	15,228
Stone	10,341	12,168	13,064	15,934	15,266	13,614
Fuels	29,837	31,626	28,027	33,347	33,530	33,800
Coal	29,806	31,600	28,000	33,320	33,530	33,800
Total Other Minerals[1]	11,406	4,232	-	-	-	-
All Minerals	612,951	508,897	501,572	623,719	910,802	909,547

[1] Total of confidential values.

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 and Department of Natural Resources.

Table 26 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1977	29,725	371,044	641,547	2,040,500
1978	31,268	412,315	738,132	2,434,849
1979	32,422	467,033	905,679	2,970,508
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1982[1]	28,506	561,295	936,750	3,319,877
1983[1]	28,429	593,532	1,040,848	3,504,835
1984[1]	28,531	631,327	1,150,595	4,092,301
1985[1]	29,456	692,037	1,242,712	4,243,042
1986[1]	31,805	764,144	1,534,531	4,909,325
1987[1]	33,497	..	..	5,334,799
1988[1]	35,830	..	..	5,285,508

[1]Data based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Prior data based on 1970 SIC.

Source: Statistics Canada 31-001, 31-203 and 72-002.

Table 27 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1986	1987	1988	1989
Paper & Allied Products	1,165,414	1,359,816	1,507,161	1,559,347
Food Industries	998,463	1,047,633	995,002	1,012,687
Wood Industries	400,790	432,475	457,328	483,677
Fabricated Metal Products	123,350	125,619	143,928	133,609
Furniture & Fixture	17,572	16,840	16,229	18,452
Miscellaneous	2,203,736[1]	2,352,416[1]	2,165,860[1]	2,365,983[1]
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	4,909,325	5,334,799	5,285,508	5,573,755

Sources: Statistics Canada 31-001 and 31-203.

Table 28 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	Starts			Completions		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1974	5,861	6,008	222,123	6,812	6,604	257,243
1975	6,983	6,366	231,456	5,804	6,249	216,964
1976	6,772	7,470	273,203	7,137	7,364	236,249
1977	4,308	7,495	245,724	5,313	7,521	251,789
1978	5,167	4,853	227,667	5,896	5,745	246,533
1979	5,021	4,538	197,049	5,090	6,132	226,489
1980	2,646	3,895	158,601	3,258	4,512	176,168
1981	2,188	3,715	177,973	2,477	4,374	174,996
1982	1,680	3,691	125,860	1,427	3,174	133,942
1983	4,742	5,697	162,645	3,487	5,069	163,008
1984	2,873	4,598	134,900	3,923	5,082	153,012
1985	4,142	6,923	165,826	3,224	5,748	139,106
1986	4,045	7,571	199,785	4,504	7,571	184,605
1987	3,716	6,460	245,986	3,944	6,488	217,976
1988	3,621	5,478	222,562	3,798	5,793	216,532
1989	3,681	5,359	215,382	3,383	4,904	217,371

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 and CMHC.

Table 29 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value	(thousands of dollars)	
1974	26,087	270,735	300,259	755,318
1975	22,709	297,766	321,388	828,972
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983	19,761	403,218	464,092	1,154,410
1984	20,317	429,618	485,077	1,200,082
1985	23,256	514,211	551,377	1,447,555
1986	20,344	465,265	551,337	1,471,396
1987	21,551	525,684	656,046	1,670,885
1988[1]	21,428	539,797	693,934	1,758,053
1989[2]	22,217	588,439	752,992	1,918,546

[1] Preliminary actual.
[2] Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 30 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988[1]	1989[2]
Building Construction	735,008	995,075	1,042,640	1,213,772	1,305,872	1,392,624
Residential	343,708	573,411	608,077	736,203	809,046	843,807
Industrial	90,745	90,401	67,020	66,339	97,257	131,905
Commercial	137,517	145,776	148,172	180,468	187,872	208,259
Institutional	133,043	143,303	167,508	180,796	165,918	163,296
Other building construction	29,995	42,184	51,863	49,966	45,779	45,357
Engineering Construction	465,074	452,480	428,756	457,113	452,181	525,922
Marine construction	40,160	17,175	11,434	15,388	21,829	20,070
Road, highway & aerodome construction	153,176	164,373	154,097	x	x	x
Waterworks & sewage system	39,635	46,075	45,097	52,137	41,809	46,631
Dams & irrigation	2,097	2,235	3,283	3,332	3,122	3,448
Electric power construction	70,785	48,493	57,705	64,420	103,729	159,896
Railway, telephone & telegraph	46,693	72,083	51,160	54,745	58,932	63,381
Gas & oil facilities	3,419	11,193	10,514	5,997	6,892	7,183
Other engineering construction	109,109	90,853	95,466	84,178	83,779	87,412
Total	1,200,082	1,447,555	1,471,396	1,670,885	1,758,053	1,918,546

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 31 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1975	1,337.8	1,619.1	51,399.2	2,011	1,976	2,265
1976	1,494.7	1,821.8	57,166.9	2,207	2,199	2,486
1977	1,564.5	1,936.6	61,651.3	2,287	2,324	2,649
1978	1,745.0	2,239.5	68,769.3	2,536	2,674	2,924
1979	1,975.5	2,523.6	77,025.1	2,855	2,998	3,244
1980	2,119.1	2,643.0	84,026.6	3,047	3,127	3,495
1981	2,317.5	2,889.1	94,292.8	3,328	3,409	3,874
1982	2,448.6	3,097.8	97,638.5	3,515	3,647	3,972
1983	2,719.3	3,533.8	106,243.0	3,867	4,123	4,286
1984	2,927.4	4,048.0	116,079.9	4,135	4,683	4,647
1985	3,171.5	4,579.6	129,446.3	4,468	5,258	5,144
1986	3,482.4	4,796.1	140,009.3	4,902	5,493	5,522
1987	3,794.2	5,225.3	153,732.8	5,327	5,951	6,001
1988	4,119.9	5,606.0	165,190.4	5,768	6,350	6,375
1989	4,329.7	5,834.3	172,744.7	6,026	6,579	6,589

Sources: Statistics Canada 63-005, 63-517 and 63-519.

Table 32 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(thousands of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	687,564	726,087	746,540
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	158,229	181,957	192,706
All other food stores	52,758	52,615	52,244
Department stores	285,874	299,225	309,179
General merchandise stores	134,547	141,145	144,643
General stores	133,618	135,146	143,084
Variety stores	67,352	61,753	54,172
Motor vehicle dealers	696,659	774,274	805,189
Used car dealers	27,807	34,722	37,818
Service stations	396,171	444,408	458,651
Garages	15,184	22,418	37,537
Automative parts & accessories stores	103,001	98,060	109,329
Men's clothing stores	30,098	30,351	34,032
Women's clothing stores	72,747	77,790	81,213
Family clothing stores	47,376	52,410	63,704
Speciality shoe stores	x	x	x
Family shoe stores	x	x	x
Hardware stores	46,090	51,205	58,946
Household furniture stores	37,996	49,381	58,622
Household appliance stores	11,446	11,608	11,314
Furniture, T.V., radio & appliance stores	x	x	x
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	233,170	256,858	283,061
Book & stationary stores	20,021	22,976	25,206
Florists	14,104	15,236	16,843
Jewellery stores	27,936	30,816	31,793
Sporting goods & accessories stores	33,568	39,754	50,545
Personal accessories stores	21,735	26,053	30,900
All other stores	393,021	433,283	439,715
Total	3,794,167	4,119,921	4,329,695

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 33 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1981 = 100)

Year	New Brunswick								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1979	80.5	80.9	84.0	77.8	81.8	83.0	79.9	80.7	80.7
1980	89.4	87.9	93.7	87.3	90.3	91.0	88.2	89.0	88.9
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	104.5	112.1	104.6	110.7	110.2	110.1	113.7	109.3	110.8
1983	107.0	120.8	108.3	118.8	119.1	119.6	131.4	116.6	117.2
1984	112.9	127.3	111.1	123.9	124.3	124.7	143.0	122.5	122.3
1985	117.2	133.4	114.0	130.9	126.6	129.3	156.3	128.1	127.2
1986	123.4	135.0	117.2	134.3	130.8	136.5	175.2	132.6	132.4
1987	129.1	137.7	121.4	133.3	137.5	144.2	184.4	136.3	138.2
1988	131.4	141.8	127.0	136.4	143.3	152.2	203.5	141.2	143.8
1989	137.1	146.5	131.1	143.5	149.2	158.3	236.6	147.8	151.0

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 and 62-010.

Table 34 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment[1]
		Total	Hotels & Motels	Total	Restaurants	
		(millions of dollars)				
1974	..	39.3	36.3	..	32.6	..
1975	..	44.8	40.1	..	37.7	..
1976	164.5	50.4	46.8	114.1	41.1	..
1977	177.1	55.1	51.4	122.0	44.0	..
1978	202.4	61.2	56.8	141.2	46.9	..
1979	214.6	64.7	60.0	149.9	48.8	..
1980	231.6	70.5	65.2	161.1	..	..
1981	244.4	77.0	71.5	167.3	89.0	..
1982	271.4	84.5	79.0	186.9	95.4	..
1983	273.2	86.0	80.4	187.2	94.1	10,540
1984	303.9	97.0	90.3	206.9	105.5	10,565
1985	330.2	111.2	101.6	219.0	113.2	12,342
1986	359.8	120.2	112.7	239.6	124.1	12,909
1987	..	..	..	265.8	143.9	13,931
1988	..	..	..	282.1	148.9	14,370

[1]Accommodation and food services.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 and 72-002.

Table 35 - TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Year	Passenger	Commercial	Motorcycle	Other	Total
1973	198,671	44,752	6,010	6,609	256,042
1974	208,229	51,422	7,653	6,869	274,173
1975	218,919	55,924	9,656	4,159	288,658
1976	226,070	61,921	8,490	4,025	300,506
1977	235,164	69,501	9,554	4,443	318,662
1978	243,301	78,127	10,903	8,446	340,777
1979	250,388	85,290	10,869	9,720	356,267
1980	252,915	91,421	11,315	8,585	364,236
1981	251,511	91,684	10,778	11,978[1]	365,951
1982	249,819	100,219	10,793	11,965	372,796
1983	259,866	107,268	11,640	10,684	389,458
1984	268,686	110,628	11,817	12,506	403,637
1985	278,106	114,265	11,836	12,598	416,805
1986	286,037	121,462	11,393	7,590	426,482
1987	292,736	126,677	10,970	6,252	436,635
1988	301,698	133,179	10,340	6,345	451,562

[1]Includes registered mopeds from 1981 on.

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219 and Department of Transportation.

Table 36 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Supply of Electric Energy	15,774	17,025	17,954	19,780	19,498	18,972
Total Generation	11,657	12,396	11,401	12,222	12,633	15,907
Hydro-generation (net)	3,132	3,121	2,287	3,184	2,246	2,580
Utilities	3,072	3,065	2,242	3,123	2,200	2,521
Industries	60	56	45	62	45	59
Thermal generation (net)	8,525	9,275	9,114	9,038	10,388	13,327
Utilities	8,022	8,650	8,526	8,329	9,723	12,639
Industries	503	625	588	709	665	688
Imported from United States	25	17	412	424	266	209
Received from other provinces	4,092	4,613	6,141	7,133	6,598	2,856
Disposal of Electric Energy	15,774	17,025	17,954	19,780	19,498	18,972
Total Provincial Disposal	9,249	10,515	10,514	11,555	12,039	12,648
Domestic	2,651	2,952	3,263	3,564	3,726	..
Industrial	3,923	4,700	4,362	5,008	5,293	..
Commercial & Other	1,612	1,710	1,760	1,866	1,949	..
Miscellaneous	1,064	1,154	1,129	1,117	1,071	..
Exported to United States	5,266	5,657	6,493	7,008	6,140	5,210
Delivered to other provinces	1,258	853	947	1,217	1,319	1,114

[1]One gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 and 57-202.

Table 37 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1974	706,311	26.5	31,740	23.6	2.2
1975	753,202	24.8	32,504	21.1	2.3
1976	775,608	22.4	37,576	21.2	2.1
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	22.6	2.1
1978	1,280,175	31.3	52,259	24.1	2.4
1979	2,049,847	40.1	64,317	25.8	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.4	3.1
1981	2,440,837	41.7	81,337	25.5	3.0
1982	1,462,305	23.5	81,825	24.4	1.8
1983	1,667,680	24.7	88,155	24.3	1.9
1984	2,132,660	28.2	109,437	27.3	1.9
1985	2,128,508	26.4	116,145	27.0	1.8
1986	2,590,710	29.2	116,588	26.0	2.2
1987	2,951,159	30.6	121,414	24.7	2.4
1988	3,110,099	30.1	134,075	24.9	2.3

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 and unpublished tabulations.

Table 38 - DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1988
(thousands of dollars)

Commodity Group	All Countries	United States
Animal Products	183,782	131,390
Meat & edible meat offal	2,082	909
Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	35,612	23,846
Fish fillets, fresh, chilled or frozen	36,441	33,464
Crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates	90,311	64,673
Vegetable Products; Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages & Tobacco	190,399	141,857
Potatoes, fresh or chilled	25,363	17,046
Other vegetables	4,520	1,931
Edible fruit & nuts	4,636	4,371
Fish, prepared or preserved	9,690	1,577
Crustaceans, molluscs & aquatic invertebrates prepared or preserved	64,900	57,058
Potatoes, prepared or preserved, frozen	20,305	4,628
Beverages	37,634	37,020
Mineral Products	883,116	729,027
Zinc ores and concentrates	143,237	-
Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals	506,061	501,405
Electrical energy	222,134	222,134
Chemical Products; Plastics, Rubber & Articles	144,987	62,782
Fertilizers	132,611	51,682
Wood; Woodpulp; Paper & Paperboard; & Articles	1,537,852	886,588
Lumber	108,473	78,013
Other Wood	60,747	59,714
Woodpulp	737,449	361,428
Newsprint	388,760	245,340
Other paper and paperboard	242,363	141,127
Base Metals and Articles	37,872	16,340
Lead	17,647	2,374
Miscellaneous Exports	59,778	41,110
Special Transactions - Trade	72,313	41,580
TOTAL EXPORTS	3,110,099	2,050,674

Source: Statistics Canada 65-003.